## BY POWER & JONES

E. BARKSDALE, EDITOR.

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A meeting of the people of Amite county is called in the Southern Herald to promote immigration to that

Letter of the Hon. W. P. Lan

In the anxiety of the public to arrive at a proper conclusion as to course which duty and patriotism require that they should adopt in the present condition of affairs, they will hail with gratification the opportunity which is offered them, of reading the opinions of so clear an intellect, so logical a mind, and so able a statesman as the Hon. W. P. Harris. To attempt an explanation of a paper every sentence of which is a demonstration, would be absurd; but we will be par loned for directing special attention to his exposition of the utter futility of the hope which some persons indulg of relief from the operations of the military bill through the agency of the lic mind is disabused of this error the

Tribune says America raises the best to the people. In the event cotton in the world, and a kind which he spinners and weavers must have n order to make their other stocks available. India cotton is only worked to advantage by mixing it with American, and the biting experience of five years was wholly unable to overcome the difficulties experienced by English spinners in working India cotton by itself. This is well illustrated by the the decision of the tribunal of war, story of a Manchester clergyman, who was praying, during our war, for an cease in the supply of cotton. In exclaimed, "But, O Lord, no more Surat!" The English capitalists,

goaded by the most powerful influences did their best to increase and improve be Surat cotton; and the manufacwere agonized by the want of the American article.

General Chalmers, late of this State, now of Memphis, writes a letter to Reverdy Johnson, in which, while he admits the unconstitutionality of the Millitary Government bill, favors its acceptance by the South. The terms offered by the President himself, he argues, were unconstitutional, yet the South accepted of this proposition. The General, therefore, sees no sacrifice of principle in accepting from Congress a measure which is no more objectionable on the ground of its being unconstitutional than were the terms of reconstruction prescribed by

the Presidunt himself. He states that he never believed the action of the President in his effort to reconstruct the Union was right; but he supported him, and supported his plan, because it was more liberal than the Congressional plan; but that since await the development of the purpose the President cannot carry out his of Congresss; and then, without replan, since the Supreme Court cannot gard to his own opinion as to the afford us adequate protection and may soon be changed so as to be hostile to disfranchisement of all but the negro. and the white man who lay hid in the swamps or fled to the enemy's camp

bill to provide a more efficient government for the rebel States, by providing for the registration of every voter in each military district, and for other purposes preliminary to the admission of Southern Senators and Representatives, meets the concurrence of leading Southern men now in Washington, as absolutely necessary to the reconstruction act.

Continued on next Page,

We publish below the conclusion o a Report made by the House Committee on State and Federal relations, of the Mississippi Legislature, at its late session. The Report passed the House; and Resolutions of a similar tenor also passed the Senate. It is therefore the expressed will of that

"invited the attention of Congress to the anamelous condition of affairs in Mississippi" and pledged that "the Legislature and people would give the most earnest and deliberate consideration to propositions which Congress may offer in the form of constitutions amendments or otherwise, embracing and concluding all the matters that may Congress providing for the government of stand in the way of tranquility and a the Southern States. more perfect concord and unional

It will also be seen that Congres was expressly "requested to declare and submit to the state a final plan for the adjustment of State and Federal relations, by the terms whereof repreand other Constitutional benefits as that it may be permitted to exercise its func-

Since the expression of this wish and the declaration of this invitation to Congress for a finality, that body has passed a law establishing military rule over our State, and coupled with it terms by which said rule may be dispensed with, and AMERICAN COTTON.—The New York sentation in Congress secured

Congress does not pass a supplemen tal bill providing for the holding of a Convention, it will clearly devolve upon the Legislature to make such provision as will afford the people an opportunity of declaring their will. It is no urgument against the calling

of a Convention to say that the terms submitted by Congress are harsh. By the United States government, unfortunately for our people, acquired the power to dictate and enforce upon us he warmth and orgency of his feelings, its own terms; and in the exercise of this power, it has submitted to them the alternatives of living under the rule of a military dictator, with a certain prospect of having our State gov- ical rights; on the contrary, it seems to me ernments reconstructed ere long by the Indian culture. But in spite of the negro population and the loyalists all their endeavors, Surat cotton would of the Jack Hamilton school, with wholesale confiscation and sweeping turers both in and out of the pulpit disfranchisement of all other classes; or of accepting the proposed Constitutional Amendment. Nor will it be an argument to say that the Legislature has once rejected the Amendment. was never before coupled with the alternative of the abrogation of our civil the will of Congress, governments and the establishment of

Martial Law; nor was it coupled with a pledge from Congress that its adoption would secure representation and a final settlement of the sectional trou- taking effect. T do not see how the State By the act of the conqueror himself,

and by every principle of justice, the people have a right to choose between these evils in the new phase of affairs; and we are sure the Legislature doing so.

We are not advised of the course our Governor will pursue; nor do we suppose that any one is anthorized to speak for him. We presume he will choice our people should make in the light of their own intetests, honor and safety, that he will take such measures

But to the Report: Every consideration of present material

we appeal to the public political facts of the people since May 1865, to vindleate the truth of the statement that they are not discloyed to the United States, that they are disposed to reform, (and submit that they have,) their constitution and laws in adaptation to the new order.

"We declare representing as we believe, the new finests well the Legislature and

fourth acidele recatly seventeenth Septem-

The distinguishing teature of office is in the proregulating the tenure of office is in the promed vision which prevents the removal of at Calsinet officer without the consent of the Senone inet officer without the consent of the Senone at a first officer without the consent of the Senone of at a first officer without the consent of the Senone of at a first officer without the consent of the Senone of at a first officer without the consent of the Senone of at a first officer without the consent of the Senone of at a first officer without the consent of the Senone of at a first officer without the consent of the Senone of at a first officer without the consent of the Senone of a first officer without the consent of the Senone of a first officer without the consent of the Senone of a first officer without the consent of the Senone of a first officer without the consent of the Senone of a first officer without the consent of the Senone of a first officer without the consent of the Senone of a first officer without the consent of the Senone of a first officer with the consent of the Senone of a first officer with the consent of the Senone of a first officer with the consent of the Senone of a first officer with the consent of the Senone of a first officer with the consent of the Senone of the sen
for the support of sen
for the support and dellars in gold stolen from his For permanent annuity in specie por second artists Louis twelch March.

that may stand in the way of tranquility

thereof, a final plan for the adjustment of State and Federal relations, by the terms It will be seen that the Legislature of the Senate and Speaker of the House of the same before their respective

> Letter of Hon. W. P. Harris. to your letter of the 8th, inst., requesting my views of the course of action proper to be adopted in regard to the recent act of

ouses of Congress."

It is to be observed that the act of Congress does not leave either the extension of the right of suffrage or the disfranchisement of a certain class of the white citizens of the State to depend on our consent. Both these results are accomplished by the act and are not demanded of us as concessions. The civil government existing here is declared conform to the principles of the act as to qualifications for suffrage, and these qualifications for suffrage, and these qualifications involve the disfranchisement of a portion of the white citizens, and the extension of the ght to vote to all others without regard to not, no civil or not, no civil government can be created or protracted here, without conforming to the principles of the act of Congress in these respects. Negro suffrage, therefore, must e regarded as one of the conditions on which we are to have civil government here.

The reorganization of the State Government under the provisions of the law will inevitably take place. If the white citizens of the State whose rights are still preserved to them, (and they comprise the great mass of our white male population) should decline taken to organize civil government here, their refusal to act will be a virtual surrender of the civil power into the hands of those who will surely employ it to perpetnate their power by further proscriptions. cannot, after the most anxious consideration of the subject, perceive how any of the avils of this law can be averted by or how any good can possibly result from silent inaction on the part of those who still retain their polit-

sive to which mankind have ever been sub- bankruptey to an amount not exceeding that jected, and with all its severities aggravated allowed by such State exemption laws in to us by our attitude of sullen hostility to

supreme Court has been suggested in some marters, I take the occasion to say, there is to power in the Supreme Court at the instance of the State to prevent the law from versies about property rights, or at least rights and questions, which are not purely

political. The power of recognizing the existence of a State Government has, by that Court, been held to be a political, and not a will not deny them the privilege of judicial question-and to pertain to Congress; and although a controversy may arise in which that Court may be called on to decide the validity of some of the powers conferred on the military commanders, it is a matter of grave doubt whether it will ever venture to declare the political status of the existing government here, or any that may hereafter succeed it; and should the Cour venture hereafter to do so, its decision would

under the painful conviction that no favorton, I think it is the duty of those who still retain their political rights, to take an active part in all elections under the new Every consideration of present material active part in an elections distinct the suffering order of things, and to give to the suffer of the state the full weight of their infinence in creating and controlling the covernment nader which they are detuned to when the power to live. I do not know where the power to live. I do not know where the power to live. I do not know where the power to live. I do not know where the power to get all a State Convention will be placed, as that matter is still under discussion in Convention of the state. The suffer of the suffer of the suffer of the su

Presiding Justice Leonard, of the Supreme Court, decides that United States legal ten-der notes are in law money, and as such are liable to taxation.

The following abstract of the provisions of the new Bankrupt law will give a clear idea of the pature of its provisions, and the

proceedings necessary to be taken thereun der by bankrupts who would avail themselves of the privileges of the law:

There are two kinds of bankruptcy contemplated by the act; voluntary and involved the process of the law; natary. In the former any person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, and finding himself insolvent, may apply by petition to the Judge of the District in which he has resided for the six months preceding the date of the estate of the debtor; the choice to be made by the greater part in value and in number of the creditors who have proved their debts, or in case of failure to agree,

power granted them necessary for the collec-tion of all debts and the final adjustment and closing up of the estate. Stringent reg-ulations are made for the proper deposit and safe keeping of all moneys received from the estate; and where delay is likely to occur from litigation in the final distribution of the assets, the court is empowered to direct their temporary investment. The bankrupt is liable at all times to be called up for examination on outhupon all matters relating to the disposal or condition of his property or to his business transactions, and, for good cause show, his wife may in like manner be sentation in Congress will be restored to be without authority, except to the extent compelled to attend as a witness in the case. In the distribution of the bankrupt's estate dividends are to be paid as agreed upon by a majority in value of the creditors, from

> debts due to any persons who are or may be entitled to preference by the laws of the Uni-ted States. The voluntary bankrupt is en-titled to his discharge, provided no fraud is proved against him, at any time from sixty days to one year after adjudication of bankright to discharge. No person who has once eceived his discharge is to be entitled again o become a voluntary bankrupt, unless his creditors assent in writing to his bankruptcy. Preferences and fraudulent conveyances are aptey of partnerships and corporations.

ure, and such other articles and necessaries the bankrupt has his domicile at the time force in the year 1864.

Acts of involuntary bankruptcy under the he will of Congress, law are classified as follows:—Departure or As the propriety of seeking redress in the absence from the State where debts are owed, covery of dett; concealment of property to designed to delay defraud or hinder creditors; arrest and detention for seven days, under execution for a debt exceeding one hundred dollars; actual imprisonment for seven des in a civil action founded on contract tor one hundred dollars; assignment, gift, confession of judgment, or any other act by which

preference is given to any creditor, endorses fourteen days. The petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy in such cases may come from one or more ereditors whose debts reach two hundred and fifty dollars but the petition must be brought within six months after the set of bankruptcy has been committed. In involuntary bankruptcy the occedings are made more stringent than in the other description of cases. The penalexceeding three years.

etc., which are interesting only as a matter of detail. On the whole, the act seems care-fully guarded, and, with very slight amendments, will, no doubt, prove a popular and

All the Western rivers, says the Memphi Bulletin, are swollen to a most unpreceder ted height. We have conversed with a gen-

to allow negroes to vote.

The Lower House of the Missouri Legisto allow negroes to vote.

Visitors to Mr. Davis.

Fortress Monros, March 12.—Three
of the most prominent merchants of
New York, City, Swiss importers, and
ten generals on a tour of inspection,
arrived here on yesterday and spent,
the evening with Mr. Davis, and were
pleasantly received and entertained by,
Mr. and Mrs. Davis. The conversation which ensued on various commercial subjects. was prolonged according

Very Respectfully,

T. J. WHARTON.

nit of any money in the treasury vise appropriated, for the purpose he current and contingent expen-ndian department and fulfilling treations with the various Indian tribe

en thousand and fifty dollars. For pay of sub-agents, six thousand dollars.
For pay of clerk to superintend at Saint Louis, Missouri, one thousand two hundred

For pay of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs, five thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs in California, one thousand eight hunired dollars. For pay of interpreters, twenty-eight the sand four hundred dollars. For presents to Indians, five thousand do

ight hundred dollars. For buildings at agencies and repairs there f, ten thousand dollars.
For contingencies of the Indian departs hirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

eighth acticle treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand hirty-three cents. For two thirds of last of twenty-five instal-

ments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, and forty-two eighth and article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eightwo thirds of last of twenty-five instal rticle treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred

and forty-two, and eighth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thir-tieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-

nundred and and fifty-four, one thousand three

undred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-For twelfth of twenty instalments in goods

household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eigh-teen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand

For twelfth of twenty instalments for six miths and assistants, per second and fifth prices treaty thirtieth September, eighteen

For gratuities for the purpose of quieting the claim of the Lac de Flumbeau band of Chippewas, for an interest in the lands ceded to the United States by the Bois Forte band of Chippewas Indians, three thousand dollars.

Chippewas of the Mississippi For one third of last of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth & ptember, eighteen hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and fifth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and fifth article treaty twenty-fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and fifth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and fifth article treaty twenty fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six twenty flourth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six twenty flourth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six twenty flourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six twenty-flourth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six twenty flourth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six twenty flourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six twenty-flourth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six twenty flourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six twenty-flourth January eigh

the most masterly activity, can avail sery !

in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundreen and fifty-five ight thousand dollars. For twelfth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

five, four thousand dollars.

For twelfth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For twelfth of fifteen instalments for support of two sniths and smiths's shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Chickesaws. - For permanent annuity in

econd article treaty sixteenth November, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for fron and steel, per winth article treaty twentieth January, ighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

lars, at five per centum per annum, for aduca-

saws for the cession of the leased district, and the admission of the Kansas Indians, as per forty-sixth article treaty of April twenty-eight,

by the President, as per forty-ninth and if-tieth articles treaty of April twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and Senate amendment thereto, or so much thereof as may

undred and twenty-six; and the

goshish Bands.—For twelfth of thirty installments of annuity money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For twelfth of thirty installments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-six thousand and dollars, at five per centum, being the very ingrease of land set apart by For interest on forty-six thousand and eight ollars, at five per contain, being the value

hundred and fifty-siz [four], two thousand three hundred and four dollars. Towas.—For interest in lifet of investment and five hundred dollars, to the first of July, and eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at five per centum per annuin, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the

at Leech Lake, per third article of treaty of twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Chippewas of Saging S on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per mon Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.—For fifteen instalments of annuity, to be as directed by the President, per coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article treaty of the treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand of the treaty of August second, eighteen hundred thousand control treaty four tentum per annum, per thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hun-dred and sixty-seven, per second article treaty four, seven thousand dollars.

Menomonees.—For eleventh of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blanks smith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty

eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth jundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six nundred and eighty-six dollars for cession of amendment thereto, sixteen thousand one hun-dred and seventy-nine dollars and six cents. For eleventh of fifteen instalments for pay

of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article

For interest on fifty thousand dollars at five fred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred

h indied and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendteen hundred and fifty four, eleven thousand uity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article lugust, eighteen hundred and five, two hun-

For permanent and separate article to treaty wise, per third and separate article to treaty ine, three bundred and offy dollars aming off Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Tribes and ands of Indians —For twelch instalment, in 7198

Ror permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth

as greater than heretoine street, who wice of preparing relief for Jefferson as fate. Nother masterly together," or total number in that State at 50,000, | Davis and his family: